

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21, 1850.

The great questions which have for the last few weeks agitated the public mind of England, namely, those of peace abroad and peace at home, have not yet received their solution. We are willing, however, to hope that the former one is nearly if not entirely decided, and that GERMANY will not make at present the scene of a sanguinary conflict between members of the same political family, between whom, for the good of both, and the welfare of all around them, peace and union should be permanently established. As to our internal peace, the din of polemical strife between Catholic and Protestant, between Papal bulls and Protestant Episcopal denunciations, seems to be every hour increasing. Almost every city and town, and many principal villages, have had their meetings and denunciations. The "Popish Intolerance." Hitherto, however, all has been done in good temper, excepting some rough expressions on the walls and pavements, and a little hubbub in one of the Metropolitan churches. In the midst of this extraordinary excitement it is gratifying to see that many staunch Protestants are quite aware of the fact that Popery is not to be removed from among us by acts of Parliament; that in this age of free inquiry and progress the only way to combat it successfully will be to throw upon it the light of preaching and teaching, and leave people to form their own conclusions. The high dignitaries of the Church who were suspected of having a leaning towards Romanism, under the modified garb of Puseyism—the Bishops of London and Exeter—have been the most strenuous and decided in their spiritual obligations of His Holiness. The Catholics are acting on the defensive. A declaration has been published, in the shape of an address to the Queen, drawn up by Cardinal Wiseman, and intended for signature by the professors of his faith. This address contains a most emphatic affirmation of allegiance to the Crown; asserts that the loyalty of the Catholics, which was exhibited even under persecution, has been strengthened by the removal of their civil and religious disabilities; states that the new organization aimed at by the Pope is entirely ecclesiastical, its authority purely spiritual, and, to quote its own words, "that it leaves untouched every title of our Majesty's authority, power, jurisdiction, and prerogative as our sovereign, and as sovereign over these realms."

We have stated that we have strong hopes of the preservation of peace on the Continent, but it would be extremely hazardous to say that the present quarrels between AUSTRIA and PRUSSIA will have their termination. Our hope lies more in the restraining power of public opinion than in the wisdom of princes or the prudence of statesmen; and if that opinion be boldly and honestly expressed, Europe may now escape the horrors of the war with which she has been so imminently threatened. There is, however, another cause which impels strongly to peace, and that is poverty. The Times, however, strange to say, thinks that the poverty of Austria might induce her to war, rather than restrain her from it, because she might then hope to gain, by plunder and rapine from her antagonist, the wealth which her own coffers are now deficient in.

The following summary has been compiled with great care; it shows the stock of bullion and the circulation of the principal banks in Western Europe, and is interesting at this moment:

Bank.	Circulation.	Bullion.
England.....	£19,264,030.	£16,095,516
Scotch provincial.....	3,173,646.	823,535
Irish.....	4,494,459.	1,276,660
English do.....	6,234,963.	Unknown.
France.....	20,146,249.	17,949,710
Austria.....	1,610,776.	1,495,955
Madrid, San Fernando.....	1,000,000.	327,515
Cadiz.....	108,480.	145,053
Barcelona.....	100,450.	315,000
Lisbon.....	193,500.	349,337
Porto.....	28,125.	92,893
Austria.....	25,249,449.	3,156,309

We cannot find late statements of the Banks of Berlin, Dresden, or Amsterdam.

The amount of bullion imported into England last week was about £105,000; the amount exported was about £35,000. The usual course after the payment of a dividend, of a diminution of circulation and a rapid accumulation of public deposits, has now fully set in at the Bank of England; the former has diminished £507,000, and the latter increased £707,800 during the week. The money market is quiet. The alarm of war has nearly subsided. Those who deal in money are generally very sensitive, and have, in almost all cases, access to the best information, especially from foreign countries, and many of this class seem never to have believed for a moment that war was probable.

Every thing continues favorable in regard to the Industrial Exhibition. We receive, with much gratification, the statements that you are preparing to show us what the United States can produce, and what the industry and skill of your citizens can accomplish. Your neighbor, Mr. GREENHOUSE, will have reached home before this is received, and will have anticipated us in much that we could say upon this subject. In consequence of the great demand for space in the building, the Commissioners have authorized the erection of an additional gallery, by which an increased area of about 45,000 superficial feet is obtained. The number of British exhibitors up to Saturday last was 8,200. The number of visitors to the building by cards from the Commissioners had increased so much as to inconvenience the workmen, and the issue of cards for admission has been discontinued. Visitors are now admitted on payment of five shillings each. The funds arising from this source is to form "a sick and accident fund" for the workmen. The Bishop of London has appointed a committee to take measures to provide strangers visiting the exhibition with facilities for attending Divine worship during their stay in London. One hundred and twenty-nine additional cases have been received from the Prussian Commission for the exhibition. An application has been made from Jerusalem for a considerable space on which to exhibit the various productions of Syria and Palestine. A commercial house in Manchester is spinning a pound of cotton which to form a yarn 238 miles and 1,120 yards in length, being the finest ever yet produced. The pound of cotton will be spun into 500 hanks, each hank being 840 yards in length. London continues blessed with good health, the deaths during the last week being only 908; the average of ten years being 1,081. The births were 787 boys and 794 girls, together 1,581. We are wondering when this weekly increase of from 500 to 600 human beings in this vast hive is to cease; and if it is not to cease, we wonder still more what they are to be done with. However, at present, food is cheap and employment plentiful. Even the agricultural classes, where the season has been propitious and the crop not absolutely a failure, are now receiving a remunerative price for their produce; and the Pope and the Cardinal form a set of lucky episodes, very opportunely introduced, to give John Bull something to gumble about.

There is nothing new in the world of science and letters. We were wrong in surmising that "Alton Locks" was from the pen of Dr. CHARLES MACKAY. Its author is ascertained to be the Rev. CHAR. KINGSLEY, a clergyman of the Church of England, and officially connected with the Queen's College. Mr. K. is the author of the "Saint's Tragedy," a work which excited great attention on its first appearance. The writer is said to belong to the Christian Socialist school, with whose peculiar opinions we do not profess to be acquainted, but, if they are developing in Alton Locks, they are something very nearly approaching Christianity of an ultra kind, but of the moral force section. There is no doubt that, however peculiar Mr. Kingsley's opinions may be, he is a man of great earnestness and genius. But it is too much the practice to cry down any symptom of free thought among the clergy, and the author of Alton Locks has been charged with infidelity, and through this insinuation has felt himself, al-

though he denies the charge, compelled to resign his connection with the Queen's College.

Mr. FARADAY, at the last meeting of the Royal Institution, announced his discovery that oxygen is magnetic; that this property of the gas is affected by heat, and that he believes the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle to be due to the action of solar heat on this newly-discovered property of oxygen, the important constituent of the atmosphere. These are not his words, but we believe them to be an outline of the results and views of this eminent philosopher. We think M. BEAUVRE has recently communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris his opinion that oxygen is magnetic in relation to the other gases, as iron is to the other metals, and that diurnal variation may be connected with this property of oxygen. This is not the first instance of French and English scientific men arriving simultaneously at the same conclusion.

The message of the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH would lead to the inference either that his objects have been quite misunderstood, or that he has abandoned the policy of self-aggrandizement. The President emphatically declares that "the invariable rule of his political life shall be, in every circumstance, to do his duty, and nothing but his duty." And he adds, "That which preoccupies me above all things is not to know who will govern France in 1852, but to employ the time at my disposal in such a manner that the transition, whatever it may be, may be made without trouble." Such many sentiments as these, if honestly acted up to, will do more to entitle Louis Napoleon to a prolongation of his powers, and to secure him that prolongation, than the most ingenious contrivances that the craftiest politicians could devise.

The mischievous hoax practised by M. NEFFZER, the editor of the *La Presse*, in issuing a fictitious message in the name of the President, is the subject of grave censure and indignation in the provinces. Those who allowed themselves to be taken in by it are furious. It appears that so great was the agitation occasioned at Lyons by that document that the troops of the garrison had to remain under arms for some time, lest a movement might be attempted. The *Messager de Rouen* states that considerable injury was done by it to commercial affairs in that city, where, in some cases, operations that had already commenced were all at once suspended. It adds that in several manufacturing establishments the operatives were put on three days' work. Despatches from Avignon and Marseilles state that considerable agitation was at first produced by the document, and the Socialist agitators began to conceive hopes of an approaching insurrection, and took their measures accordingly. M. NEFFZER has been condemned to a year's imprisonment, and 2,000 francs fine and costs. The great commotion made in the South by this mock message has dictated this rigorous sentence.

The Catholics in IRELAND are up in arms (not literally but figuratively so) against Lord JOHN RUSSELL, for his letter to the Bishop of DUBLIN about the Pope's bull. But this the Minister must have anticipated, and no doubt he is prepared to bear the consequences with becoming equanimity.

NOVEMBER 22, 1850.—No news whatever that can be depended upon. The principal difficulty now to be apprehended is to ensure the submission of the people of Prussia to such terms of peace as Austria may be disposed to grant. Nor will the people of Germany at large be disposed to sit down quietly under a federal system such as the Frankfurt Diet proposes, in which Princes alone should have a voice, and in which there should be no local Constitution strong enough to resist the will of a Prince. The design of Austria and her supporters is sufficiently evident in the incautious declaration of SCHWARZENBERG. This indiscreet Prime Minister exclaimed, in conversation, "We have crushed Italian liberalism in the person of CHARLES ALBERT, and we must now crush German liberalism in the person of FREDERICK WILLIAM." Such were the very words made use of by the Austrian Minister, and which produced the summons of the Prussian Landtag.

Great expectations of the Christians had taken place both at Damascus and Aleppo. At the latter city, the Hungarian General BAX had exerted himself very successfully in suppressing disorder. The Porte has taken the most energetic measures to punish the promoters of these outbreaks.

Three o'clock.—The King of Prussia will open his Parliament in person. It is supposed that the debate on the affairs of Germany will be postponed until the final settlement of pending questions has been effected. The Constitutional party in Prussia continues to urge a war with Austria. The Government of Brunswick has protested against the march of Austrian and Federal troops through the Brunswick dominions. The armaments continue, but Prince SCHWARZENBERG has, it is said, agreed to make further concessions. Despatches from St. Petersburg are said to be favorable to Prussia. Nothing new from France. Winter has set in very severely in Germany, and a large quantity of snow has fallen, accompanied by very cold winds. All military proceedings, it is said, must be suspended for two or three months.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 21, 1850.

The most important incident of French politics during the last week is perhaps the calling immediately into service 40,000 troops from the contingent of the class of 1849. This sudden increase of the French army is thus accounted for in the report of the Minister of War to the President making application for the decree: "In presence of the political events which agitate Germany, and though the Government remains firmly resolved, as is expressed in your message, to persevere in the strictest neutrality, so long as French interests and the equilibrium of Europe shall remain unimpaired, it is the part of sage prudence to assemble in the territorial divisions of the north and the east a number of troops sufficient to meet any conjuncture which may arise."

The decree founded upon this report is dated 16th instant, only four days after the message, in which it is asserted as one of the President's titles to confidence, and as evidence of the improving condition of affairs, that the army, already reduced from 451,000 men to 390,000, would soon be brought within the budgetary limits. This increase of the army has not failed to elicit severe criticism, though upon the whole it meets with approval. No important events unknown at the date of the message have rendered the decree more necessary now than then.

On Monday last the bill admitting the public to the use of the lines of electric telegraph established and to be established in France came up and passed to its third reading. Generals Cavaignac and Lamoriciere united in proposing an amendment obliging the Administration to give three-fourths of the new offices to be created by the bill to citizens who should prove to have actually served their term of seven years in the army. This compelled the Minister to assume the ungracious position of appearing to slight the services and claims of the army. He opposed the amendment on the ground that the telegraphic service required scientific qualifications and a manual dexterity which it would be vain to seek in the class of retired soldiers. The practice in England was cited where children are introduced at an early age into this service in order that they may acquire that promptitude and facility which the nature of the service renders so indispensable. The amendment was voted down. The bill by its provisions hampers the public use of the telegraph with such restrictions, formalities, and expense, that it is matter of doubt whether it will not prove in practice a public nuisance rather than a benefit. I shall have occasion to advert again to the bill, when upon its

third reading all the modifications proposed shall have been inserted.

I mentioned some weeks since that nine of the journals of Paris were prosecuted for insufficient compliance, or for non-compliance with the law making obligatory the author's signature to all newspaper articles. It was mentioned that the journalists implicated had appealed from the decision made upon their exceptions to the jurisdiction of the correctional court. They wished a trial by jury, and argued that their cases should be brought in the court of assizes. The State's Attorney, however, upon the ground that the charges against them were not criminal offences against the law on the press, but simple infractions of the police regulations respecting the press, summoned the delinquents before the correctional tribunal in which there are no jury functions. This tribunal, upon exceptions taken, maintained its jurisdiction; and quite recently the court of appeals has sustained that decision. The trials upon the merits will therefore soon take place without the jury.

Another trial, however, has since the date of my last taken place before a jury in the court of assizes, to which the public attention was drawn with unwonted interest; and the intervention of the jury has not prevented a result which is generally regarded as unjust. On the 11th instant, the day of the opening of the National Assembly, *La Presse* published a long article, which, purporting to be "the message of the President of the Republic," which it had been announced would be read in the Assembly on the 12th, "our readers," said the editor, "will, we doubt not, feel obliged to us for anticipating this communication, for the message, written entirely by M. Louis Bonaparte, has all the importance and all the extent of the American message." Then follow several columns of carefully selected extracts from the three volumes of M. Bonaparte's published works, artfully dovetailed together, and forming a very curious whole, in which the President is made to express opinions upon the general political topics which the message might be expected to treat, quite at variance with the prominent acts of his administration, and exhibiting him as republican, democratic, and almost socialist. Yet not a sentence of the compilation but what had been written with the hand and published under the name of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. He was at that time, however, in exile; and was courting popularity by connecting his name with all projects of political reform and social progress. The "message," thus made up by *La Presse*, was duly signed "L. N. Bonaparte." Well, you can hardly conceive the to-do which this publication produced in Paris on the day of its publication. Politicians were struck aghast, business men were thunder-struck, and the *Bourse* was shaken to its foundations. It is almost incredible, but the article was actually accredited in public as the veritable message! And some three or four official communications were immediately circulated in town, and posted up at the exchange denying its authenticity. That the French public, and politicians, and intelligent business men should have been thus taken in, is almost past belief; for an American friend with whom I was reading the *Presse* that morning detected the truth of the affair in five minutes. "How is this?" said he. "It is astonishing that the *Presse*, notoriously hostile to the President, should be thus favored with the communication of his message previous to its delivery! I cannot believe that any paper would be thus favored. Let's see if the devoted Elysee journal, the semi-official *Constitutionnel*, contains it. No! If any paper were allowed to publish the message beforehand, it would be the *Constitutionnel*. This document is false!" He then glanced hurriedly over the message, and though he was only acquainted by hearsay with the character of Louis N. Bonaparte's published works, having never read them, he declared at once that it must be a supposititious document, made up of extracts from those works. It evidently wanted, when seriously examined, the stamp of authenticity. The responsible manager of the *Presse* was immediately prosecuted "for having, with bad faith, published an item of false intelligence, and a forged article, falsely attributed to a third person; the said item of intelligence and the said article being of a nature to trouble the public peace." The trial took place on Monday last. The verdict was against the *Presse*, and the manager, M. Neffzer, was sentenced to the maximum penalty of the law—one year's imprisonment and \$400 fine!

Elections are ordered for next Sunday in the department of the Cher for two members of the Assembly. As in the recent elections of the North, the Republicans are determined to abstain by way of protest against the electoral law of 31st May. No Republican candidate will be run, but there will be four reactionist candidates—two supported by all the influence of Government, and two independent. The Republicans on Monday last showed nearly their whole strength in the Assembly, and gave a sample of their old tumultuous deliberation, upon the occasion of the verification of the election of Gen. Labitte in the department of the North. The number of electors in that department prior to the 31st of May was 390,190. The number is reduced by the new law to 142,205. Of this last number less than half, viz. 68,497, took part in the late election—showing that 73,708 voters stay away from the polls. The Republicans in the Assembly voted against verifying this election of Gen. Labitte, on the ground that the law of 31st May under which it was held was unconstitutional, being violative of universal suffrage. The election, however, was validated by a vote of 460 against 173. I am sorry to find that among those whom *Moniteur* notes as happening to be absent at the moment of voting, are the Generals Cavaignac and Lamoriciere, Lamartine and Coquerel, as also several of the most noted Bonapartist members. Francis Arago, the illustrious astronomer, an honest, unobtrusive, stern, and consistent Republican, had the firmness to remain in his seat and vote against the validation of the election. Gen. Bedeau, Oscar Lafayette, G. de Beaumont, and Dufourc voted for it. As for the *Messager*, it is still receiving from all parties perfidious praises and insincere professions of confidence. The *National* is really of all the Paris papers pursuing the honest and manly course with respect to it. It refuses to place confidence now in professions which have been often so less formally repeated on previous occasions, but which were plainly denied by the whole consistent course of the Administration. For myself, I cannot believe M. Bonaparte's professions of patriotic abnegation to be sincere while he retains about his person, and bestows his confidence upon, a reckless, unprincipled, hungry band of adventurers—the Briffauts, the Neys, the Connesses, the Persignys, who compose that "detestable entourage" of which Odilon Barrot spoke, and who, it is notorious, are constantly pushing him to the realization of his ambitious dreams. Could we see him resolutely put away these unworthy political gamblers, his associates, I should begin to credit his willingness to play a fair game. Until then I must doubt with the Thomases of the *National*. But the truth is, the Legitimists and the Orleansians no more believe him than do the Republicans; only it is in their interest at present to seem to believe him. It is a game they are playing, by which, however, they will deceive neither the President nor any intelligent looker-on. So soon as either party can persuade itself that collision would not ensure to the benefit of their common enemy, the Socialists, the mask will be thrown off.

A fine Arabian horse has just arrived in Paris from England, sent for, it is said, by the sculptor Clévering, and intended to serve as a model for his equestrian statue of Washington.

A TTORNEY FOR PROSECUTING CLAIMANTS WASHINGTON.—The undersigned prosecutes all claims against the Government of the United States, before Congress, before the Court of Claims, or before the Public Departments; claims for bounty land, pensions, back-pay, half-pay, return of duties paid under protest, adjustment of accounts, claims for money, claims for damages, and claims for services of attorneys and agents. A residence of fourteen years at the seat of the Federal Government, with a thorough and familiar acquaintance with the various systems and routine of public business at the different offices; added to this, free access to consult the ablest legal advisers, if needed, justifies the subscriber in pledging the fullest satisfaction and utmost dispatch to those who may entrust their business to his care. Being well known to the greater part of the citizens of this District, as well as to many gentlemen who have been members of both Houses of Congress in the last twelve years, it is deemed useless to extend this notice by special references. Communications must be pre-paid in all cases. Charges not regulated by nature and extent of business, but always moderate. Address H. C. SPALDING, Attorney, Washington, D. C. oct 12—29Swif

PETITIOE GOVERNMENT, a novel, by Mrs. Trollope, price 25 cents. This day received, and for sale by R. FANHAM.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1850.

IN SENATE.

Mr. GWIN, of California, Mr. BORNARD, of Arkansas, and Mr. WALKER, of Florida, appeared in their seats this morning.

INDIAN AGGRESSIONS ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.—The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States communicating a translation of a note from the Mexican Government respecting the incursions of the Indians upon the Mexican frontier.

The translation states that it is daily becoming more and more indispensable that the Government of the United States should adopt the promptest and most active measures in order to prevent, conformably to the provisions of the 11th article of the General Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Consular Rights, the incursions of the Indian savages of the United States upon the Mexican frontier; and the Mexican Minister entertains no doubt that the Congress of the United States will take this matter into consideration, and give it all the attention which its importance requires. He says there are two reasons which render the adoption of military measures extremely necessary. The first is, that the Indians, by their incursions, make their annual incursions and commit their acts of devastation and atrocity upon the frontier population of Mexico; and, second, that in consequence of the loss of their crops this year, the frontier population is now actually suffering from great scarcity of food, and that if they had to contend with the incursions of the Indians, they would be exterminated, or at least exposed to much greater ravages than they have ever experienced in any former incursions.

TWO PER CENT. FUND IN MISSOURI.—Mr. BENTON. Pursuant to notice, I ask leave to bring in a bill to pay to the holders of the two per cent. fund, which, by the compact with that State, was to be expended in making roads or canals "to" the State, under the direction of Congress, and which has never been applied to that purpose.

Not being of the committee to which the bill may be referred, I dissent, and an amendment of the labor of the committee, to make a brief exposition of the reasons in which it is founded. It will be recollected that by compact with all the new States, containing public land, at the time of their admission, five per cent of the net proceeds of the sales within each State was reserved for the benefit of the State, and that the balance was to be expended under the direction of the Legislature of the State in making roads or canals within the State; but in some instances to other purposes, as in Florida, to the promotion of education; and in Louisiana, to roads and levees, instead of canals. In every instance the whole five per cent. accruing upon the sales within the State was to be expended for the benefit of the State, and the balance was to be expended under the direction of the Legislature of the State in making roads or canals within the State; but in some instances to other purposes, as in Florida, to the promotion of education; and in Louisiana, to roads and levees, instead of canals. In every instance the whole five per cent. accruing upon the sales within the State was to be expended for the benefit of the State, and the balance was to be expended under the direction of the Legislature of the State in making roads or canals within the State; but in some instances to other purposes, as in Florida, to the promotion of education; and in Louisiana, to roads and levees, instead of canals. 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